

PEACE AT LAST.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ADRIANOPLE.
TURKEY COMPELLED TO PURCHASE PEACE BY
HEAVY SACRIFICES—THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE SUS-
PENDED.

Europe has been relieved of suspense by the announcement that the preliminaries of peace and an armistice were signed on the part of Russia and Turkey, at Adrianople, on Thursday. The conditions of peace, which are onerous and amount to the dismemberment of Turkey, are appended. The armistice went into effect at once. There have been great rejoicings at St. Petersburg in consequence of the conclusion of peace. Greek troops have entered Thessaly and are advancing without encountering resistance. A conference to settle European questions resulting from the war is to be held at Vienna.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ADRIANOPLE—GREAT CONCESSIONS MADE TO RUSSIA—THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE VIRTUALLY DISMEMBERED.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1878.

The Porte has received the following dispatch from Server Pasha, dated Adrianople, Thursday: "The peace preliminaries and armistice were signed to-day."

The following are the conditions of the protocol: First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. Second—A war indemnity or territory in compensation. Third—The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles. Sixth—The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses. There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of the peace preliminaries.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.
ADRIANOPLE, Thursday, Jan. 31—Evening.

The six bases of peace accepted by the Porte and the terms of armistice have just been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Nanyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all the corps and detachments, and also to the army in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum. General Zimmerman's forces have advanced within ten miles of Varna and cut the Shumla Railway and telegraph lines.

REJOICINGS AT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 1878.
Thanksgiving services are being held in the churches, and salutes of artillery fired in consequence of the signing of the armistice. Flags are flying all over the city, and preparations are making for a brilliant illumination to-night.

WIDEN TO BE SURRENDERED.
LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1878.
The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that in consequence of the armistice, the garrison at Widin has been ordered from Constantinople to surrender their arms, after which they will be quartered in the neighboring villages.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ENGLAND.
The Standard's Copenhagen dispatch states that every preparation is being made to close the Sound and the approaches to Copenhagen with torpedoes in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 1878.
Russia has accepted Austria's proposal of a conference for settling the European questions resulting from the war. The place at which the conference will meet is not yet determined upon. It will probably be in one of the smaller States.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1878.
A special to the Temps from Vienna announces that all the Powers have accepted Count Andrassy's proposal for a Conference, which will meet in Vienna.

THE GREEK INVASION.
THE GREEK TROOPS ADVANCING—THE TURKS ON THE DEFENSIVE.
ATHENS, Feb. 3, 1878.

Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousands of volunteers crossed the frontier from Lonia, yesterday, in three divisions. The commanders have orders not to attack the Turkish troops, the object of entering Turkey being to prevent massacres of Christians, consequent on invasion. This determination has been communicated to the Turkish Minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations, as he is making no preparations for departure. The mercenary fleets from the Piræus and Syria will anchor at Salamis, where fortifications for their protection have been hastily erected and torpedoes placed outside the harbor. The Greek Navigation Company's steamers have been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and supplies.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday informed the Turkish Minister that Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey, but only desired to protect Greek subjects. The Turkish Minister replied that he would refer the foregoing declaration to the Porte. Greece has sent a diplomatic note to the Powers explaining the reasons for her action. The army is advancing in Thessaly without encountering any resistance. The Cabinet are resolved to carry out their programme in spite of the signing of an armistice.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Hobart Pasha has been ordered to Piræus.

PRELUDES TO PEACE.
THE THROTTLED STATE OF EUROPE REFLECTED IN REPORTS—THE Czar's TELEGRAM TO THE SULTAN.
LONDON, Feb. 3, 1878.

Several incidents prior to the announcement of the conclusion of peace are reported. Server Pasha, Foreign Minister and one of the plenipotentiaries, telegraphed to-day that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was ready to sign a protocol of peace preliminaries, under reserve of ulterior negotiations. The Grand Vicer, in reply to Server Pasha's dispatch, authorized him to sign armistice and peace preliminaries. All military movements, as well as the migration of Musulmans, were immediately suspended.

On Thursday or Friday the Sultan telegraphed to the Czar asking armistice. The Czar replied: "I desire peace as much as you, but it is necessary for me—necessary as it should be to you—to be a solid and durable peace." A telegram from Cairo says "that the Grand Vicer of Turkey telegraphed to the Khedive that the protocol of an armistice was ready for signature. The Sultan telegraphed to the Czar, accepting the peace conditions, and asking the Czar to stop the advance of the Russian troops. The Czar replied that he was about to give orders to that effect."

A special dispatch to The Times, from Vienna, said: "What has hitherto passed between England, Austria and Russia is only preliminary to discussing in what way the interests of Europe on the Eastern question are to be taken into consideration, and in what manner the Powers are to exert their legitimate influence on the settlement of said question. Russia, it is true, has declared her readiness to discuss matters, but beyond this all is mere conjecture."

A special dispatch from Paris to The Pall Mall Gazette makes this doubtful statement: "M. Gambetta declares that, and that any engagement made at Constantinople, modifying the Treaty of 1856, must be considered null and void. 'The Russian conditions,' M. Gambetta declares, 'except the demand for indemnity, involve a flagrant violation of that treaty.' French interests in the East, he considers, have hardly

changed since 1856. M. Gambetta insists that the war can only be terminated by a European Congress." A Rome special to The Pall Mall Gazette, says: "The proposal of an Italian alliance with the Powers which is opposed to Russian aggression, but at the same time guaranteeing freedom of the Christian Nationalities, is most favorably received here. The Pope and Cardinal Signorini, the President of the Senate, are agreed as to the necessity of encouraging an alliance of Italy with England, France and Austria."

A telegram from Constantinople sent on Thursday says the peace conditions would be communicated to the Turkish Parliament on Saturday. It is said that the military delegates have fixed the lines of demarcation, according to which the Russians will occupy provisionally Erzerum and Silistria. Mehmet Ali Pasha has been appointed commander of Pera."

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.
LA VALETTE, Malta, Feb. 3, 1878.

The iron-clad Achilles and the steam frigate Raleigh, which have been retreating here, have returned to Boskya Bay. The iron-clad Avastation will follow shortly.

RUSSO-TURKISH NOTES.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2, 1878.

Hobart Pasha has received orders to hold the fleet in readiness to sail—it is believed—for the Piræus.

Mehmet Ali Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops in Crete, and Adassides, a Christian, has been appointed Governor of the island.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Official returns show that the total Russian loss in January 30, was \$9,304 in killed and wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1878.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Servians will disregard the armistice.

A telegram from Vienna says the Servians have taken Urama and Kosmanova.

THE BRITISH ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION.
THE LANCET—LORD CARNAVON'S ATTITUDE PRIOR TO HIS RESIGNATION—SALIENT POINTS IN THE SPEECHES OF MR. BOWEN, MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD ARTHUR RUSSELL—SIR CHARLES WILKIE ACTING HEARTILY WITH THE OPPOSITION.

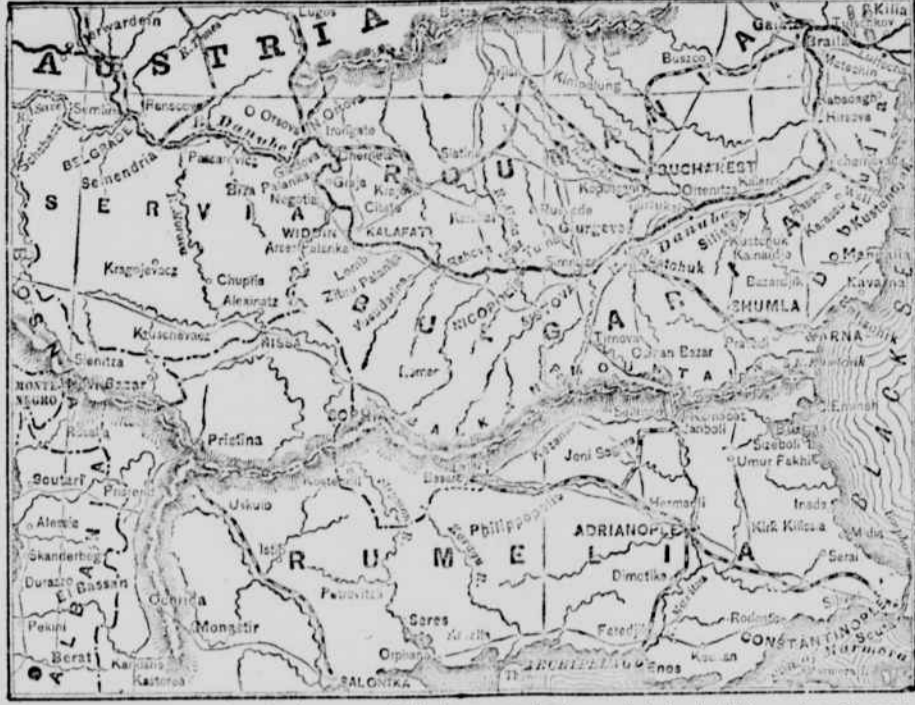
[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Jan. 21.—Any record of the remarkable period just closed which would not give some account of the efforts of the Liberal leaders to enlighten public opinion would be incomplete, and even unjust. It may be said that the agitation has been less violent than on previous occasions—than in 1876, for instance, when the awful story of Bulgaria was first made known—but it has not been less sincere or effective. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, has chosen to be silent, saying that, in his judgment, the moment to speak had not come. This was commonly understood to mean that he had such assurances respecting the strength of the anti-war party in the Cabinet as convinced him that the peril would pass away without his help. But there is another explanation of his reserve. I am told that Mr. Gladstone said that he had kept away from public meetings because when he broke silence he should have to speak so strongly that he preferred to make his declaration in the presence of the Government. He thought it his duty to say what he had to say in Parliament. I believe the truth to be that down to last Thursday nobody felt secure—Lord Carnarvon certainly did not; nor was it till more than twenty-four hours after the debate which had given relief to the public mind that Lord Carnarvon's anxieties fairly vanished. So late as Saturday afternoon, I heard from a member of the House whose information was direct, that the author of the South African speech was still in doubt whether he should be able to remain in the Cabinet or not. Yesterday, for the first time, Lord Carnarvon's face cleared up, and he said with confidence that the crisis was over. I do not know that he went on to say as to deny the probability of another. The war-party knows no last ditch. There is always a fresh one digging while the last is filling up.

To Lord Carnarvon, however, and to that speech of his which I have called South African because he made an occasion to deliver it to a delegation which came to see him on Cape matters, the first and largest share of credit is due for the pacification arrived at. It has been the fashion lately to lay to Lord Salisbury as the true head of the party inside the Cabinet which has fought so gallantly for peace. But of late Lord Carnarvon has led the van, and even Lord Derby has been a more ardent supporter of Lord Carnarvon than the terrible Marquis who alone has been thought able to face his wily chief. You will remark that in the presence of a great danger, and to the country, party lines have melted in the fervent heat; more than one leading Tory has denounced the Government, and more than one Liberal Representative has found fault with Russia stronger than his devotion to Liberalism. The crisis cut both ways. It might not be too much to assume that Lord Carnarvon has been in communication, more or less direct, with some Liberals whose opinions about war agreed with his; and it is certain that some men who have acted with the Liberal party have, acted lately with Lord Beaconsfield. I gathered, the other day, to the Duke of Sutherland's presence at the Ministerial dinner on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, and drew, as everybody else drew, the inference that he had dissolved his connection with his old associates. His friends now assert that he did not mean to go so far as that, nor did the three other noble Lords of Liberal faith who sat at meat with him that night among the Tories. He desires to be still counted as a Liberal; the influence of his associates is strong, and his love for the Turks and his hate for Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield's reason for asking the Duke of Sutherland to such a dinner may perhaps be found in the remark that Gladstone's strategy of a loan referred to in the fifteenth century, that "good dishes and good wine were at that time believed to heighten the consciousness of political preferences."

There have been at least half a dozen Liberal speeches, which, in less stirring and hurried times, would have had their due share of attention even three thousand miles away. Sir William Harcourt's I have already mentioned. There has been no more complete statement on the Liberal side; none more full of knowledge or more powerful. It was thought at the time to express too much confidence in a peaceful result of the crisis, but the result has justified the confidence. Mr. Bright's address to his constituents at Birmingham cannot be ranked among his great orations. It was largely historical; largely occupied with a recapitulation of the circumstances which led to the Crimean war; with a demonstration that Mr. Bright's opposition to that war was right, and had been proved to be right since; whence his hearers were expected to draw the rather strong inference that his opposition to a war at present must be right. It was an admirable speech, nevertheless, with some passages of that grave and weighty eloquence, of which Mr. Bright is the greatest master. No doubt, the profoundly such a speech as his constituents at Birmingham feel pleasure and pride in hearing. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright's junior colleague, spoke at the same meeting in a tone of mildness and calm, which contrasted with the burden of past conflicts. His was a speech marked throughout with two qualities which seldom go together; a delicateness of literary finish, and hearty sympathy with the popular mind, to which he was appealing; the speech of a student and of a man of affairs. It was on Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the Liberal associations all over the country were set in motion. Lord Beaconsfield, who has a phrase for everything, calls an agitation which has the advantage of being organized by a central committee, mechanical. But it has been well said that, though an agitation can be directed by a party, no machinery can reduce the earnestness of a struggle; an agitation springs, and without which it would be powerless to act on public opinion.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was most useful because Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the Radical wing of the Liberal party, and because some of the Radicals have shown a strange hesitation in opposing a war for Turkey lest peace might benefit Russia. They can't forget Poland. Mr. Cowen is an example of the extreme anti-Russian feeling among men of that stamp, and they have done some mischief.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.



The important territorial changes which the peace just concluded at Adrianople will occasion in the Ottoman Empire may be understood by reference to the above map. The province of Bulgaria, which is to be a Principality, will be seen extending from the Black Sea to Servia, and from the Danube to the Balkans. It includes the four great fortresses, Silistria, Rustchuk, Varna and Shumla. Roumania, which is henceforth to be absolutely free, is the large province north of the Danube. The territory which Servia is to receive lies in the east of Bulgaria, and includes the provinces of Belgrade, Nish, and Kragujevatz. The province of Servia is to be absolutely free, is the large province north of the Danube. The territory which Servia is to receive lies in the east of Bulgaria, and includes the provinces of Belgrade, Nish, and Kragujevatz. The province of Servia is to be absolutely free, is the large province north of the Danube. The territory which Servia is to receive lies in the east of Bulgaria, and includes the provinces of Belgrade, Nish, and Kragujevatz.

They were joined by one or two old Whigs, such as Mr. Villiers. But as a rule, the Whigs have justified their old fame for political apathy. Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, their leaders, as they are the leaders of the Liberal party, did not think it advisable to speak before Parliament met. But their sentiments were never in doubt, and their speeches on the Address were perhaps the more forcible from their previous reticence. Nor were the Whigs left without representatives. The old Whig families were staunch, and not all dumb. There is this advantage, among others, in a political aristocracy: that it always has many members whose relations to the heads of the great families enable them to make known the opinions of their chiefs, if the chiefs for any reason don't care to appear on a platform. If you wanted to know what the Whigs were thinking, you had only to read Lord Arthur Russell's speech in the House of Commons. Lord Russell is, in the House of Commons, what Lord Beaconsfield is in the House of Lords. He is a man who, with great political abilities, has renounced the fame which comes from frequent public appearances, and the display of his talents. In the House of Commons, he has a reputation for various acquisitions and singular good sense—the most cultivated man in the House. I once heard him called, "the world's Whig," and he will keep its vitality so long as there are such men to wear it. To him it means a love of self-culture, and a love of the House of Commons. He is a man who, with great political abilities, has renounced the fame which comes from frequent public appearances, and the display of his talents. In the House of Commons, he has a reputation for various acquisitions and singular good sense—the most cultivated man in the House. I once heard him called, "the world's Whig," and he will keep its vitality so long as there are such men to wear it. 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